

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Supreme Council Attempts to Settle German Reparations and Disarmaments.

EXTEND TIME FOR LATTER

Austria's Plight to Be Investigated—
Morris and Shidehara Devise Plan
for American-Japanese Accord
—Railways Prepare to
Ask Reduction of
Wages.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Germany, Austria and Turkey were on the anxious seat last week; and various other nations were only less concerned. For the supreme council of the allies was in session in Paris discussing reparations, disarmament, the salvation of Austria and the revision of the treaty of Sevres. Between sessions Premier Lloyd George lunched and dined and talked in private with Premier Briand, and gradually won him over to a policy of greater conciliation. It is probable that this was quite agreeable to M. Briand, but he had to put up some argument to satisfy the French people, who are doomed to disappointment.

When the matter of German reparations came up, Doumer, the French minister of finance, made a long address in which he insisted that France must be paid 400,000,000,000 gold marks. He stated, as the policy of France, that Germany must be prevented with an itemized bill for war damages caused by her, and that the supreme council should then fix the amount that Germany must pay within the next five years. Lloyd George and his colleagues wished to concentrate on what Germany is able to pay, and said there were three ways in which she could make payment—in silver, in gold and in goods. The discussion developed that Great Britain has objections to the two last named. It is held that if Germany is compelled to pay over any considerable amount of the hundred million gold marks she is supposed to be holding as a reserve, the mark would become practically worthless and the economic situation in Europe would be worse than ever. The British also point out that if Germany pays in goods the markets would be glutted and English industries ruined. One other method of partial payment to France has been proposed—the sending of German laborers to

reconstruct the devastated regions. But this is opposed by France on the ground that the people of those regions are without employment and need the payment for doing the reconstruction work.

It was on the question of disarmament that the French yielded most. General Nollet's report said that the Germans were not faithfully carrying out the treaty terms in that respect, but this was contradicted by the report of the British General Bingham. The council's military experts, with Marshal Foch as chairman, then got together and agreed to abandon the original French demand that the civil military organizations of Bavaria and East Prussia be disbanded at once. A delay until July 1 was granted, but Foch insisted on guarantees by military occupation of the Ruhr district if the terms were not executed by that date. In view of the stubborn attitude maintained by the governments of Bavaria and East Prussia and the leaders of the organizations in question, it is not easy to see how the central government at Berlin can bring about the disbandment by July 1 if, as it says, it cannot do so now.

The plea for immediate relief for starving Austria, made to the supreme council by Sir William Goode, British representative in Vienna, and other representatives of the allied nations, was made in vain. The plan proposed by Goode was that Great Britain and France should lend Austria \$50,000,000 in ten annual installments, and he suggested the United States should participate in the loan. But Lloyd George said this was out of the question, calling attention to the difficulty in obtaining \$10,000,000 to build houses in London. The council, feeling that the case of Austria is so closely bound up in the general central European situation, referred the whole matter to a special committee, made up of the commerce ministers of the allied nations, for investigation.

Admitting that the treaty of Sevres, with Turkey, must be revised, the council decided that representatives of the allies shall hold a conference with Turkish and Greek representatives in London in the latter part of February. If the governments of Constantinople and Ankara can get together for the purpose, they will be allowed to send a joint delegation. To this extent the council recognizes the Turkish Nationalist government, and it probably is the least it can do in view of the strong position of Mustafa Kemal Pasha and his recent military successes against the Greeks in Asia Minor.

Disagreeing with the views of President Wilson as set forth in Secretary Colby's note to the Italian ambassador last November, the council decided

that Estonia and Latvia, two of the states carved out of the old Russian empire, should be recognized as sovereign states. Action on Georgia and Lithuania was deferred.

From the other side of the fence—Berlin—comes the information that the German government will not recognize the right of the supreme council to settle the subject of reparations. Berlin holds that there must be first a discussion by industrial experts regarding deliveries, and then the conference of the governments at Geneva as promised at the Spa meeting.

"Pertinax," a usually well-informed Paris journalist, says Great Britain is going to propose that payment of the British war debt to the United States be postponed until 1936 and 1947. This debt now amounts to something over four billion dollars. It is said Lord Chalmers, permanent secretary of the British treasury, will come over here with the plan for postponement.

President Wilson's note, asking that, before he undertake mediation for Armenia, the great powers promise Russia that her territorial integrity shall not be invaded, seems to have met with little response from the capitals of Europe, though it may be the statesmen are merely digesting it. Armenia herself appears to have ceased to interest any except the philanthropists who know that her people still are suffering and oppressed. As for Russia, the main development of recent days is the progress of the negotiations for resumption of trade between her and Great Britain. The soviet envoy has received the terms demanded by the British, and it is likely they will be accepted. The movement toward the same end in the United States has received a setback in the senate committee, where a majority seems opposed to an arrangement which they think involves the recognition of the soviet government.

That same Wilson note was interpreted in this country as aiming chiefly at Japan's continued occupation of Vladivostok and the surrounding portion of Siberia, and in this light might have been generally approved if the Republican press had not jumped on it as a presumptuous attempt to establish a policy by a repudiated administration. Anyhow, the Japanese so far have not given it official attention; neither have they made any move toward getting out of Vladivostok. The murder of an American naval lieutenant by one of their seamen, and other unwarranted acts, however, have forced Tokyo to disavow all such actions.

Ambassadors Morris and Shidehara have concluded their negotiations for

SHADOW HILL FARM

S. G. ROGERS, Owner R-4, GAINESBORO, TENN.

1921 Buff Orpington Matting List

YARD NO. 1.

In this Yard is a Cock Bird that won as Cockrell in 1919, first at Louisville, Ky., second at Nashville, Tenn., and third at Indianapolis, Ind., State Fairs. Mated to him are six Hens that won as pullets in 1919, first and second pullets and second pen pullets at Nashville, and won first and second places at Louisville and Indianapolis. Also six Pullets that are right in every particular. In buying eggs from this yard you get real quality. Eggs, \$6.00 for 15; \$11.00 for 30; \$20.00 for 60.

YARD NO. 2.

In this Yard is the best Cockerel that I raised from the prize winners in Yard No. 1. He has very even color, with the exhibition buff to the skin. Mated to him are 12 Pullets that are as good as the best, and in buying eggs from this Yard you are sure to get some show Birds for 1921. Eggs, \$4.00 for 15; \$7.00 for 30 \$12.00 for 60.

YARD NO. 3.

I have in this yard two extra good Cockerels, which match in every respect, and twenty exceptionally good Pullets. You get a real bargain in eggs from this yard at \$2.00 for 15. Book your orders early, as I am expecting a heavy demand for eggs.

the settlement of the California alien land law question and the definition of the rights of Japanese in the United States, and their recommendations are embodied in a report which Mr. Morris has submitted to Secretary of State Colby. The principal features of this report are as follows:

1. An amendment to the existing

commercial treaty which will grant to Japanese subjects lawfully in this country equal civil rights with the nationals of any other foreign nation.

2. A revision of the existing "gentlemen's agreement," so as to make it conform to present-day requirements, and to that end would absolutely prohibit Japanese emigration to America and the Hawaiian Islands, while admitting it to the Philippines.

At home the Japanese government was violently attacked by the opposition leaders for its alleged failure in diplomatic negotiations with the United States, Great Britain, China and Siberia, and for keeping troops in Siberia. In reply to the latter charge Premier Hara said he would like to withdraw these troops, but he believed their maintenance in Siberia was necessary for the national defense. He admitted that the bolshavizing of Siberia could not be checked.

Hundreds of thousands of workers in the United States are without employment, but the situation is growing better daily. In the North the textile mills and many of the automobile plants are reopening, and in the South the cotton mills are resuming operations. To be sure, the worker is often compelled to accept either a shorter week or reduced wages. The downward trend in pay has now reached the railways, and last week the labor committee of the American Association of Railway Executives met in Chicago to lay plans for a request that the United States railway labor board authorize a reduction of wages. One minor road in the Southeast already has asked for such authority.

The railway executives say that at the present rates the properties are not earning the 6 per cent return guaranteed by the transportation act; that the rates now are as high as the business can be expected to bear; that forces have been cut to the minimum consistent with safe operation, and that the only remaining place for a reduction in expenses is the wage scale. They also will show the federal board that wage increases of more than 120 per cent since the President signed the Adamson eight-hour law have accounted for almost two-thirds of the increase in operating expenses from \$3,100,000,000 in 1919 to \$8,000,000,000 a year and that the national industrial conference board's estimates show that the cost of living has decreased.

Union laborers who believe Samuel Gompers and his associates have proved incompetent leaders and "have directed the toilers' industrial ship into the whirlpool of fallacy and corrupt politics" have just started the organization of a new national labor movement called the American League of Union Workingmen. Its organizers declare they are for America and American ideals and conceptions and that they hope to establish cordial relations between their leaders and the Harding administration.

The senate has passed the bill for government regulation of the meat packing industry, which, according to its proponents, will protect both the stock raisers and the consumers from alleged price control by the packers. Eighteen Republicans, mostly Progressives, joined forces with 28 Democrats to carry the bill through, the vote being 46 to 33. Washington correspondents predicted that it would not get through the house, at least during this session.

Charles M. Schwab, the steel magnate, who was accused of having taken from the government \$269,549 for his personal expenses while he was

Auction SALE

On Saturday, February 26, 1921, at my residence in the 1st civil district of Jackson county, near the Dudney Hill school house, I will offer for sale to the highest and best bidder the following described property:

- 1 pair of work mules, coming 3 and 4 years old and sound.
- 1 first class saddle horse, coming 8 years. Work anywhere.
- 35 head of cattle; 5 or 6 milk cows; steers from 300 to 900 pounds; yearlings mixed.
- 8 fine blood sows and pigs.
- 1 Hereford bull 2 years old. A thoroughbred.
- 35 shoats weighing from 80 to 140 pounds.
- 1 registered spotted Poland China Boar, 1 year old.
- About 350 barrels of corn. This will be sold in lots or as a whole
- About 2000 bins of fine fodder.
- 40 bales of oats.
- 100 bales hay.
- 50 bushels of Irish potatoes.
- 20 bushels of rye.
- All farm implements from a gopher plow to a mower and rake.
- 2 buggies, one new Delker buggy with harness.
- 1 Mitchell wagon in good condition.
- 1 new Ford touring car.
- All amounts for \$10 and under cash. Amounts more than \$10 on note with approved personal security.

I have sold my farm and these articles go to the highest bidder regardless of price.

Respectfully,

JESS YOUNG

R. 1, Gainesboro, Tenn.

W. M. BOYD & SON Announces CASH AND BARTER SYSTEM

We know the great need of sound business and quick turnover. Our customers, and most everybody else are crying for cheap merchandise, and we as a sound business concern are going to do our best to furnish the kind they want. In order to furnish cheap merchandise and hold up the standard of quality we will be compelled to sell for cash and barter.

We will sell you cheaper goods and pay you more for your Barter, than we could if we continued selling on 12 months time.

Many people who complain of high prices and other business difficulties help to make the conditions worse by persisting in buying or credit. The credit system adds to the cost of living; tie up the country's resources and is a drag on all business.

In view of these facts and that the credit system hurts us all we will from now on and until further notice sell for cash and barter. We are sure this will meet with your approval.

We now have in our house a most beautiful line of Spring Gingham and Calicoes. We have other nice lines of Spring goods, which will interest you. Come and see for yourself. We are your friends to the last ditch.

W. M. BOYD & SON

R-1 Defeated, Tennessee

Harvester Company Brands Story False

DURING the past month, reports have come to us that at farmers' meetings charges have been made, sometimes directly and sometimes indirectly, that this Company has adopted a policy of refusing to supply repair parts for old machines in order to compel the purchase of new ones. This statement is absolutely false. Such a policy has never been considered by this Company nor suggested to it.

Ordinarily we ignore such reports, because we have learned that any large company, no matter how fair and high principled, is subject at all times to unjust criticism. The facts are this Company has always recognized the importance of repair service and has used every effort to make IHC service the best. We believe we can truthfully say that the repair service furnished wherever this Company's goods are sold is equal if not superior to that furnished on any manufactured line.

We call attention to the fact that machinery "Fix-up Weeks," instead of being something new and originated by the farmers in 1921, as some seem to think, were really an outgrowth of the movement started by manufacturers and dealers' associations in connection with the Council of National Defense as a war conservation measure. Perhaps no other agency has done so much to promote "National Repair Weeks" as this Company.

The farmer needs machines which will be efficient and economical. If his old machines can be repaired so as to render efficient and economical service, he would be foolish to purchase new ones. Whether the farmer utilizes and repairs his old machines or buys new ones is a question for him to determine. But in making his decision, we give to every farmer who owns any IHC machines the assurance that a full stock of repair parts will always be provided by this Company.

Today, our repair stocks on the territory available for the farmers are 21 per cent greater than ever before at this time of the year. An average of a quarter million pounds of repairs are shipped from IHC factories for every working day in the year. Thirty million dollars' worth of repair parts are now ready, as insurance for the farmer when he needs this service.

In every International Harvester Works manufacturing orders call for repair parts first and even when furnishing them has meant cutting down production of new machines for which we had orders, repairs have always had preference.

At every one of our 91 branch houses trained men are on duty to see that all orders are filled and shipped promptly. Thousands of dealers scattered everywhere with an assortment of repairs in stock are always ready and willing to render every assistance.

This service which this Company has rendered through the years to those who have purchased its machines has been a matter of great pride to the Company, and is the foundation of the cordial good-will existing between it and its customers.

We feel it is due the Company and those who have purchased its machines that we give the widest publicity to the fact that this service of repairs will be maintained and improved, and that any charges to the contrary are untrue.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

CHICAGO

OF AMERICA

USA